

## PARTING OF WAY HAS BEEN REACHED

Open Rupture Develops  
in Williamsburg Invest-  
igation Committee.

## MAJORITY ASKED MINORITY OUT

Senator Rison and Four Other  
Members Object to Sadler's  
Tentative Draft of Report  
on Ground That It Is  
Too Drastic—To  
Meet Again

The long-expected division of the legislative joint committee investigating conditions at the Eastern State Hospital came yesterday, and resulted in an open rupture. Instead of one committee, as constituted by the General Assembly, two are now sitting separately, nearly three blocks apart, engaged in the preparation of separate and absolutely irreconcilable reports.

The parting of the ways came yesterday rather unexpectedly, openly and dramatically. Immediately after the assembling of the committee in the cloakroom of the Senate Chamber, according to one member of the committee, the body had not been called to order and was not actually in formal session. He declared that it certainly was not in executive session, and that whatever having been made to go into such session.

At the very outset of the gathering of the six committees, Senator George F. Rison, of Pittsylvania, who has long been known to be of the minority faction of the committee, rose and said, in substance, addressing Chairman Joseph P. Sadler:

"The time has come when we ought to tell you that we have reached the parting of the ways. A majority of the committee cannot sign the report drafted by the chairman, and we prefer to draft another report."

By this time the chairman and other members began to sit up and pay attention. The dramatic moment had come, and came with startling suddenness. Chairman Sadler had, more than three weeks ago, presented a tentative draft of a committee report, to which the entire committee might give consideration and revise as the views of the majority should develop. Copies of this report, it is understood, were delivered to the other members of the committee, in order that they might familiarize themselves with the report.

This tentative report was designed merely as a rough draft to ascertain how far it met the views of the committee. The committee had entered cordially to draft a report. There had been no formal announcement of irreconcilable disagreement, and it was expected that some would develop until the Sadler report was taken up and being considered.

After the formal announcement Senator Rison explained that four members of the committee were convinced from a reading of the report drafted by the chairman that they should not sign it, and that they withdrew to sit apart from the majority and draft a report. The chairman's draft was too drastic, he explained, when Senator Sadler had asked whether the committee would at least take up and consider his report.

Thereupon Senator Sadler is understood to have informed Major Rison and his colleagues, Messrs. Dunn, Roberts and Pulliam, that he had expected to participate in the drafting of a report, and insisted that the committee take up and consider in what particulars they could disagree in their findings and recommendations. He declared that he did not consider that he was being treated fairly when he had furnished the text of his report to the committee, and they had ignored his determination to draw one, without even consulting him.

## Could Not Adopt His.

Major Rison informed Mr. Sadler that the report which he and his colleagues had drafted was not to be submitted to him when completed. Asked when that would be replied that they hoped to finish it by tomorrow evening.

Mr. Sadler retorted that it was hardly fair to give him but a few hours to digest and consider a voluminous report and ascertain whether or not he could agree with any or all its findings or recommendations, especially when the committee had for three weeks had his tentative draft.

Rison retorted that his declaration that the four gentlemen named could not agree to the Sadler draft, because they regarded it as "too drastic." He suggested that if the minority desired to continue to sit in the cloakroom, the majority would adjourn to another room, or they would occupy the cloakroom, while the minority sought other quarters. This looked somewhat like an invitation to the chairman to retire, and it is said to have been construed. When his construction was expressed in plain language and not denied, he fully grasped the situation, and, though chairman of the joint committee, he arose and said: "Gentlemen, if you do not desire my presence, I shall beg leave to retire. Good day."

## Position of Mr. Ould.

Mr. Eugene Ould, another member of the committee who has been regarded as sharing the views of Chairman Sadler, remained in the room or showed a disposition to do so until it became apparent that the committee was waiting for him to retire. He then asked why they should expect him to do so when he was an authorized member of the committee. He stated that he had not authorized any one to speak for him, and desired to know how the majority undertook to assume what he would recommend or what report he would sign, when he himself did not know until he had had opportunity to examine the reports submitted.

One member of the committee jokingly suggested to Mr. Ould that he remain, then, and "come out" both sides. After some further parley Mr. Ould, too, saw that his presence was not desired, and retired from the room. Later Messrs. Sadler and Ould sought other quarters, and began work on the drafting of their report. Meanwhile four of

## PRESIDENT GIVES COLON A SURPRISE



HOME OF PRESIDENT AMADOR.

Probably the most interesting building on the Mexican Continent just at this time, as here President Roosevelt will be off United States territory when he takes dinner with the Panama President.

## Gets There Ahead of Time and in Pour- ing Rain.

## NO ONE ON HAND TO WELCOME HIM

President Amador and Others  
Take Special Train From  
Panama and Went Aboard  
Louisiana Last Night. o  
President Talks to  
Newspaper Men.

COLON, November 14.—The first trip of an American President outside of the boundaries of the United States was successfully concluded this afternoon at half-past one, when the battleship Louisiana, having on board President Roosevelt and his party, dropped anchor in the harbor of Colon, the Louisiana, which arrived ahead of schedule time, was conveyed by the Tennessee and the Washington. Three vessels anchored about a mile from the dock during a heavy rainfall.

Owing to the fact that the Louisiana arrived ahead of time, neither President Amador, of Panama, nor Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was on hand to welcome President Roosevelt. They left Panama at half-past four in a special train for Colon, and at half-past eight tonight beached the Louisiana and extended a cordial greeting to America's chief executive. In President Amador's party, besides Mr. Shonts, were Chief Engineer Stevens and Executive Secretary Reed, of the commission, and Mr. Squiers, the American minister to Panama.

During the afternoon President Roosevelt received the local newspaper correspondents on board the Louisiana. He said that his voyage had been pleasant and uneventful, and expressed himself as gratified at the welcome which the citizens of the isthmus are preparing for him when he lands to-morrow. He stated that he proposed to look into the Canal question and also intended to see everything possible concerning the canal.

Extensive precautions have been taken to protect President Roosevelt during his three days' visit on the isthmus, and it is reported that a number of known anarchists have been arrested here or at Panama.

All steamers arriving at the isthmus are inspected, and suspicious characters have been imprisoned and will be held in custody until President Roosevelt departs.

President Roosevelt will begin his tour of inspection to-morrow, and an extensive program of official entertainments have been prepared.

## MR. ROCKEFELLER'S DAUGHTER DIES

Mrs. Strong Goes to Europe in  
Vain for Health—To Be  
Buried Here.

CANNES, November 14.—Mrs. Charles A. Strong, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, died this morning in the Hotel du Parc. Mrs. Strong suffered a paralytic stroke on November 12th. The body will be sent to America the end of this week.

Mrs. Charles A. Strong showed symptoms of illness four years ago, when living in Lakewood, N. J. She withdrew from the social life at Lakewood and lived very quietly. About two years ago she was taken to Cannes for her health. Mrs. Strong's husband was a professor of philosophy in Bryn Mawr and later a professor in Columbia University.

It was said last spring that the illness of Mrs. Strong was the principal reason why John D. Rockefeller went to Europe.

## JURY INDICTS J. D. ROCKEFELLER

Head of Standard Oil Is Charged  
With Violating Valentine  
Anti-Trust Act.

## SEVERAL OTHERS TO BE TRIED

Sheriff of Findlay Goes Out With  
Warrants—Names of Indicted  
Announced To-Day.

FINDLAY, OHIO, November 14.—The grand jury made its report late to-day with several indictments which will not be made public until to-morrow.

Sheriff Groves left Findlay to-day, and it is understood he took with him warrants for the persons indicted.

The clerk of the court admitted that indictments had been returned against several prominent men, but he refused, however, to give any names, saying that information could not be made public until to-morrow.

Prosecutor David stated that the grand jury had voted an indictment against John D. Rockefeller on the charge of violating the Valentine anti-trust act. Mr. David stated, however, that no attempt would be made to compel Mr. Rockefeller to appear for him in the probate court in a previous action against the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. David added: "Some other prominent oil men against whom indictments have been voted would be brought into court within a few hours."

A special to the Cleveland News from Findlay, O., says:

"According to C. O. Myers, member of the jury that convicted the Standard Oil Company of violating the anti-trust law, a bribe of \$500 was twice offered him during the trial, on condition that he hang the jury and force a disagreement."

Mr. Myers says he doesn't know the man who tendered him the money but thought it was the same man in both instances.

"Rumors of attempts to bribe and otherwise influence jurymen had been frequent during the trial and afterward. This gave rise to the inquiry. After leaving the jury-room Myers admitted that he had described attempts to bribe him."

## HEAVY SNOWSTORM RAGES IN SPARTANBURG

SPARTANBURG, S. C., November 14.—A heavy snowstorm raged in this city through the most of the day, and the indications are that it will continue during the night. Some of the oldest inhabitants see this snowfall is unprecedented in November. Traffic is partly blocked.

Snow fell to-night in various places in the Carolinas, Southern Virginia and Northern Georgia, and some damage to crops is feared.

## GRAND JURY INDICTS CAPTAIN CROCKETT

Will Be Tried This Week for  
Shanghaiing Richmond  
Men.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
NORFOLK, VA., November 14.—Andrew A. Crockett, the oyster-boat master, of Tangier Island, charged with having shanghaiing and ill-treated nine Richmond men, was indicted to-day by the United States grand jury.

He is accused of having unlawfully, through force and false representations, induced them to go aboard the vessel, and with unlawfully detaining them aboard.

Crockett will be placed on trial this week.

## JOHN G. RODGERS SUCCEEDS LEAKE

Supt. of N.Y.P. & N.Will  
be President of R. F.  
& P. and W.-S.

## DYED IN THE WOOL "PENNSY" OFFICIAL

Vice-President Rea, of the Penn-  
sylvania System, Vired Gov-  
ernor Swanson That a Confer-  
ence Was Unnecessary,  
as Rodgers Would  
Be Appointed.

Yesterday afternoon a telegram was received from Mr. Samuel Rea, third vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and president of the Richmond-Washington Company, announcing the fact that the resignation of Judge William Joseph Leake had been accepted, and that the successor to Judge Leake as president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad would be John G. Rodgers, now superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad.

This telegram from Vice-President Rea was a startling and decisive reply to the representations that had been made him by many who were interested on behalf of the State and individual stockholders, in the retention of Judge Leake as president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

It is known that strong representations were made to the Richmond-Washington Company, which is a holding company, representing the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Southern Railway, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Seaboard Air Line Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad, each of which companies own a little more than one-twelfth of the voting stock of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

The officials of the State of Virginia and a number of individual stockholders have viewed with great apprehension the possibility that the Pennsylvania Railroad, by reason of its dominating influence in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and its close alliance with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, would so influence the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Southern Railway or Seaboard Air Line Railroad as to control the majority of the stock of the Richmond-Washington Company, which company holds less than one-third of the common stock, guaranteed stock and dividend obligations of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

As the dividend obligations have no voting power, the Richmond-Washington Company is enabled, though holding less than one-third of the above-mentioned securities, to control the policy of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, if it could gain the assistance of the officials of the other roads, in addition to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore and Ohio, which it practically controls, could, with two-thirds of the Richmond-Washington Company's stock, which is owned by the State of Virginia, control the policy of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

Times-Dispatch has been pointed out for the State, that danger to the State of Virginia of such control, is very great.

The Pennsylvania Railroad can direct the traffic of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for its own advantage, and it is reported that among those who are well informed in such matters that for some time the Pennsylvania Railroad has instructed its freight solicitors throughout the South to route its freight traffic through the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, wherever possible. In addition to this, the Pennsylvania Railroad could, if it controlled the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad entirely, make such changes in the terminal charges at Washington, and such apportionment in the freight rates as to greatly reduce the earning value of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

For this reason, those who had the interest of the State at heart, were so anxious that Judge Leake be retained. It is known that Governor Swanson addressed a communication to Vice-President Rea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, asking for a conference on the question, and it was in reply to this letter that the telegram announcing the decision of the Richmond-Washington Company to cast its votes for Mr. John G. Rodgers, as president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad was received.

Mr. Rodgers was born in 1862, was educated at Lewisburg Academy, and took a private course in engineering. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1882, as a railroad engineer, and since that time he has been employed by that railroad exclusively, and is now the superintendent of the New York, P. and N. R. R., a subsidiary Pennsylvania line, with chief office at Norfolk.

Mr. Rodgers is identified with Virginia, from the fact that he married the daughter of the late M. J. Barney, of Hog Island, on James River.

When seen last night in regard to the situation, Judge Leake declined to be interviewed, further than to state that the report that he had been offered the position of general counsel of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad had not been officially received, and so far as he knew, had not been made. It will be remembered that Judge Leake was the general counsel of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for twenty-five years under Major E. T. D. Myers, and has given entire satisfaction in his course of management since he has been made president.

Mr. George W. Stevens, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, who is a member of the board of the Richmond-Washington Company, as the representative of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and who votes for the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, on the board of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, when seen last night by a Times-Dispatch reporter, declined to be interviewed. Governor Swanson could not be interviewed.

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## LOVING CUP TO DR. WHITEHEAD



The inscription on the above beautiful gift to Dr. Whitehead reads as follows: "Presented to Rev. Paul Whitehead, D. D., Virginia Conference, M. E. Church, South, in token of the love and esteem of his brethren, and in grateful recognition of his long and distinguished services as secretary, 1886-1906."

## COUNTLESS NOW MADAME GOULD

Judge Dittie Grants Her Divorce  
and Custody of the Three  
Children.

## LITTLE BONI CLEAN OUT OF IT

Court Refuses to Give Him a  
Penny of Wife's Money—She  
May Do So.

PARIS, November 14.—The tribunal of first instance of the Seine, Judge Dittie presiding, at noon to-day granted a divorce to the Countess de Castellane (formerly Anna Gould, of New York), and gave her the custody of her children, who, however, will not be allowed to be taken from France without the consent of their father, Count Boni de Castellane.

Madame Gould, as the former Countess de Castellane, will hereafter be known, her title having ceased with the granting of the divorce, expressed the greatest satisfaction when she received the news at her residence on the Avenue Malakoff. Miss Helen Gould, who will remain here until after Christmas, was with her at the time. Madame Gould has no present intention of leaving Paris.

Although the court denied the count's application for an annuity, there is the best ground for the statement that Madame Gould will make a liberal allowance to the father of her children. Further, it is again stated that so far as the creditors are concerned, the countess will settle all legitimate bills for household expenses, but she will continue to resist to the utmost the payment of money owed to usurers, under whatever disguise and borrowed by the count for his own purposes and without her consent.

## Princely Income.

Anna Gould, the youngest daughter of the late Jay Gould, was married to Count Ernest Boni de Castellane, the eldest son of the Marquis de Castellane, at the New York home of her brother, George J. Gould, March 4, 1886, the late Archbishop Corrigan officiating.

Miss Gould's dowry was understood to have been \$5,000,000, and it was further stated that her income was \$500,000 a year.

Immediately after the marriage, the couple left the United States for France, where the extravagant manner in which they lived attracted considerable attention. About five years after the marriage the Count and Countess de Castellane were reported to be financially embarrassed, and it was alleged that the count had already spent about \$2,000,000 of his wife's money. An adjustment of the affairs of the count and countess became necessary and considerable litigation followed, with the result that the Gould family intervened and the income of the countess was cut down to \$500,000.

On February 5th of the present year the Countess de Castellane entered a plea for

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## In Affectionate Celebration 50th Anniversary of His Secretaryship.

## THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

Bishop Hendrix Presides and the  
Lord's Supper Is Administered  
by Him to the Preachers.

The Methodist Church  
of Japan An-  
nounced.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

PORTSMOUTH, VA., November 14.—Rev. Dr. Paul Whitehead was highly honored by the Virginia Conference at its opening here to-day, when a beautiful loving cup was presented to him in celebration of his service of fifty years continuously as the secretary of the Conference, a record unparalleled in the history of American Episcopal Methodism. The pleasing incident came at the close of the roll of the roll for the fiftieth annual opening and the election of Dr. S. S. Lambeth and Rev. George Green as assistant secretaries.

At this point Rev. W. A. Cooper, of James' Church, Richmond, requested Dr. Lambeth to present to Dr. Whitehead the loving cup, which was given by the ministers and laymen of the Conference as a testimony of their love and esteem to Dr. Whitehead and in grateful recognition of his distinguished services. Dr. Lambeth made the presentation in a beautiful and eloquent speech, which was touchingly responded to by Dr. Whitehead.

## The Proceedings.

The Virginia Conference assembled in 12th annual session this morning at 9 o'clock, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, Mo., in the chair. The Conference was opened by singing that soul-stirring hymn, "O For a Thousand Tongues to Sing," after which the bishop led in prayer. After a Scripture lesson from the fifteenth chapter of John, following a long continued custom, the Sacrament of the Holy Communion was administered to the presiding elders and, by them, in turn, to the members of the Conference.

A resolution directing the secretary to extend to Bishop Galloway the love and sympathy of the Conference, on account of his serious illness, was adopted. It later dictated by Bishop Galloway to Bishop Hendrix was read to the Conference. The secretary was also directed to convey to Bishop Granberry the personal regards of the Conference.

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## FARMERS WANT TO AFFILIATE WITH UNION

Nine Delegates Appear at Session  
of Federation and Are Cor-  
dially Received.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 14.—A warm welcome to representatives of the newly formed Farmers' Union, known as the American Society of Equity, an invitation from San Juan, P. R., to meet there next year, a resolution by the Fort Riean delegate, Santiago Iglesias, calling for aid in procuring more political freedom for his country and fiery denunciation of all branches of the American judiciary, constituted the most important events of today's session of the American Federation of Labor convention.

There were nine representatives of the American Society of Equity present and to them was given the privilege of the floor. The nine men were escorted to the speakers' stand. W. West Tubb, national secretary of the society, spoke first, outlining the policy of the farmers' union, and expressing great hopes that it might become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. His remarks apparently met with approval from the delegates.

## THE BAPTISTS HAD A STIRRING DAY

Relations With American  
Bible Society Vigor-  
ously Discussed.

## FINANCIAL SHOWING MAKES ENTHUSIASM

Education Has Right of Way at  
Evening Session—Scheme for  
Greater Woman's College  
in Richmond—Half a  
Million Called  
For.

## TO-DAY'S PROGRAM.

MORNING SESSION.  
9:30—Baptist Orphanage. Report of trustees. First speech by C. L. Corbitt.

10:30 to 11:30—Education Board. Report. First speaker, Thomas S. Dunaway, Jr.  
11:30 to 12:00—S. B. T. Seminary: Its representative, President E. Y. Mullins, 12:00 to 1:30—State Missions. Report. First speaker, Dr. Charles Manly.

1:45 to 2:00—Devotional exercises. No afternoon session.  
6:30 P. M.—Meeting and banquet of Alumni Association of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Murphy's Hotel.

EVENING SESSION.  
8:00—Missions. State Missions, S. F. Thompson; Home Missions, W. M. Vines; Foreign Missions, Andrew Broadus.

The second day of the eighty-third annual session of the Baptist General Association dawned bright, cool and crisp, and the hundreds of messengers from the churches were early astir, many of them taking in the nearby historical sight of Richmond in the early morning hours.

However, at 9:30, the appointed hour for the assembling of the body, all of them were at the Grove Avenue Baptist Church and ready to proceed with the important and somewhat stirring business of the day.

The financial exhibits made in the reports of the treasurer and the committee on co-operation were most encouraging, and as one of the Richmond messengers expressed it, "Put a good taste in the mouth of all the members." This made the after proceedings spirited, even enthusiastic.

The first thing that approached a flurry in the body was the report of the secretary of the Virginia Conference, and Bible Board. This report anticipated a coming appeal from the American Bible Society for active financial co-operation on the part of the Baptists of Virginia, and some fifteen or twenty were brought out to let the brethren properly prepared as to the former relations between that society and Virginia Baptists. Several of the messengers were opposed to that part of the report, and a motion to strike it out brought on a debate, which, while in no way sensational or even passionate, plainly brought out the fact that the Baptists are not satisfied with the transaction of the Bible that are being sent to foreign lands, and that they hence do not propose to co-operate to great extent.

Several stirring addresses were made on the subject of foreign missions, the reports having shown increased contributions to that cause and greater work done in foreign fields than ever before.

The association surrendered the afternoon to the Virginia Baptist Historical Association, which held a splendid meeting at Richmond College, and a magnificent address was delivered by Dr. Mullins, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

The night session was devoted entirely to matters pertaining to education, two elaborate reports being submitted and enthusiastically discussed. The first on the subject of general education and the Baptists put themselves on record as enthusiastically in line with the educational revival in Virginia and throughout the South.

The other report was from the educational commission appointed by the association four years ago, and shows that the commission has gotten its work done to the practical point. Their plan, which is embodied in a report of a great central woman's college, is meeting enthusiastic approval, the plan being to build, equip and conduct it in connection with Richmond College.

The plan outlined by the commission contemplates the raising of a half a million dollars and the establishment right away of the woman's college. The plan met with some little opposition in the association, but the report of the commission was adopted by a rising vote, there being only five votes against it.

## Detailed Proceedings.

The opening devotional services were conducted by Rev. O. W. Cox. The first business of the day was the consideration of the report of the treasurer and the report of the educational commission. The two reports were in a certain extent similar, as both tended to deal in the same statistics and facts.

Baptists never lose an opportunity to hold their own in the general work of the world, each one standing to all of its affairs, temporal and spiritual, in its own way, and without responsibility to any higher earthly body, and as the general work of missions and the national work of the educational and philanthropic enterprises of the denomination are provided for by the "co-operation" of the independent churches, the report of the committee on co-operation is the document which lays the work of the denomination in the State for a year before the public and the churches.

## Work of Co-Operation.

The report says, in part:

It may be interesting to note the advances made along the line of our general work during the past twenty-five years. In the year 1881 we had 22 district associations, 44 churches, with a membership of 2,000, 30 Sunday-schools, and the number of baptisms reported was 4,000. The number of the general